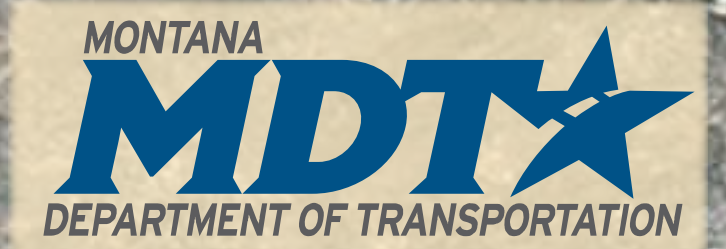


The Beaver's Dam

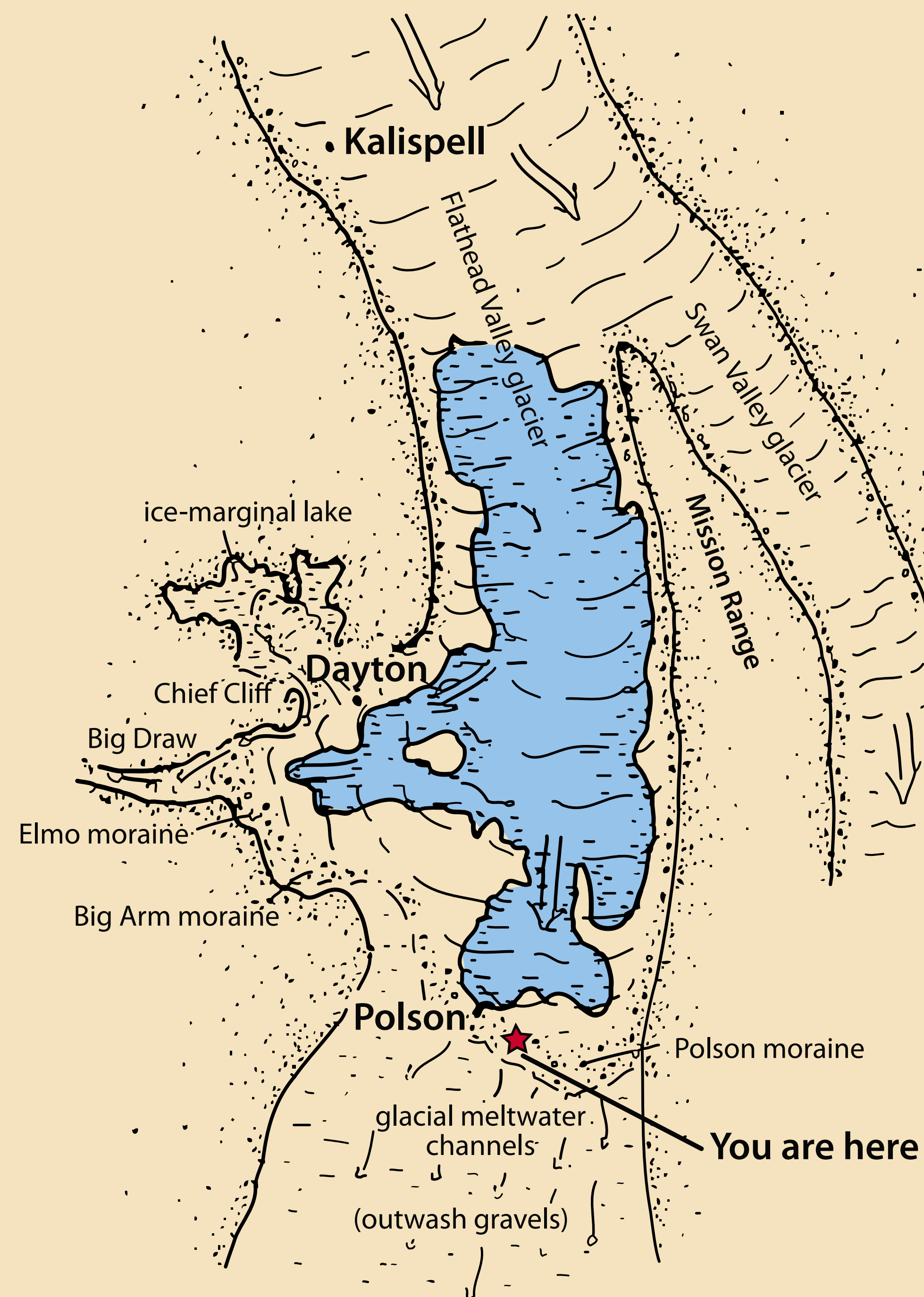


About 15,000 years ago, a glacier pushed its way down the Rocky Mountain Trench into northern Montana. At the northern end of the Mission Mountains, the glacier broke into two branches. One branch scraped down the west side of the range until it reached this place, where it stopped and began to melt, leaving behind this gravel-laden hill, called a terminal moraine. The ice remaining north of this moraine eventually melted away, creating Flathead Lake, the largest freshwater lake in the western United States.

In the Salish language, this hill is called *Sqlew Stqeps* — the Beaver's Dam. The name comes from a Pend d'Oreille creation story about White Beaver, a monster whose lodge was Wild Horse Island. The Wolf Brothers killed White Beaver, broke up his lodge, and breached the dam. The waters rushed out, leaving behind Flathead Lake.

This is one of many Salish and Pend d'Oreille creation stories bearing uncanny parallels with the geologic record of the last ice age. Other legends describe giant beaver and giant bison, great dams blocking the rivers, and the retreat of the bitter cold weather and establishment of the climate we know today. In these stories we can glimpse the collective memory of the most ancient reaches of the tribal past. Archaeologists have documented sites within Salish-Pend d'Oreille aboriginal territories dating back about 10,000 years, and say it is almost certain that people occupied the area at an even earlier time. These are the traces of the *x̣ʷíčmusšn* — the ancestors — who first occupied the region after Coyote and others rid the land of the *nałisqélixʷtn* — the people-eaters.

The Pend d'Oreille band that lived in the Flathead Lake area was known in Salish as the *Stqtkʷmsčint* — the People of the Broad Water, after the name of the lake, *Čtqétkʷ*, meaning Broad Water. The ethnographer James Teit wrote that the lake was “the earliest recognized main seat of the Pend d'Oreilles.” Anthropologist Carling Malouf wrote that “the density of occupation sites around Flathead Lake, and along the Flathead River...indicates that this was, perhaps, the most important center of ancient life in Montana west of the Continental Divide.”



Tribal encampment below *Sqlew Stqeps*, c. 1912.

Photo courtesy of the Northwest Museum of Arts & Culture/Eastern Washington State Historical Society.

Geo-Facts:

- US Highway 93 follows the path of a glacial meltwater stream.
- The Mission Mountains is an enormous block that was once located further west. When the Salish Range formed, the block broke away from it and slid over older rocks to its present location east of Flathead Lake. Glaciers later carved the Mission Mountains into their present rugged appearance.
- Flathead Lake lies in the Rocky Mountain Trench, a 900-mile furrow confined by high mountains that extends from the Yukon in northwestern Canada south to St. Ignatius.

Geo-Activity:

- Next time you're standing on some sand or gravel, mimic the movement of a glacier by pushing your foot forward in the sand and picking it up. The pile of sand at the end of your footprint would be the terminal moraine you're standing on today. As a glacier advances it scoops up rock and debris and pushes it forward, when the glacier begins to melt or retreat, that material is left behind in piles or hills. Can you see how this formation also looks like a beaver's dam?